

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



1.9422
A2R11
Oct. 28, 1943
Cop. 2

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
NOV 13 1943

HOME MEAT SLAUGHTER

Broadcast by W. G. Fraser, Assistant Chief, Livestock & Meats Branch, Food Distribution Administration, and Wallace Kadderly, Radio Service, in the Department of Agriculture's portion of the National Farm and Home Hour, Thursday, October 28, 1943, over stations associated with the Blue Network.

--ooOoo--

KADDERLY: The OPA and War Food Administration yesterday made a joint announcement designed to make it easier for farmers and other producers of livestock to determine whether or not they are eligible to slaughter without a license or permit and to consume meat without giving up ration points.

Chief points in the joint action are:

1. OPA changed its meat rationing regulation to simplify the requirements covering point-free home consumption of meat by livestock producers.
2. WFA authorized an individual to slaughter for home consumption without a license or permit if he is entitled under OPA regulations to consume the meat point-free.

Let's see how those two things fit together -- with the help of W. G. Fraser, assistant chief of the Livestock and Meats Branch of the Food Distribution Administration.

Bill -- first of all, the new procedure gives a clean-cut definition of what is meant by "raising" an animal.

FRASER: That's right. You can't just buy an animal and keep it in your backyard for a day or so before you slaughter it. The new regulation says, you must really contribute to the production of the animal you slaughter. The farmer and his employees may consume the meat point-free only if the animal was raised from birth on his farm.... or if the animal was raised on his farm at least sixty days before slaughter... or if the animal was on his farm long enough to increase its weight by at least 35 percent.

KADDERLY: You really have to raise the animal, then. Now what d'you have to do to qualify for eating that meat without giving up ration points?

FRASER: Well, to slaughter and consume meat point-free, you have to live more than six months of each year on a farm you run. Or you have to be on the farm or premises and personally supervise the raising of the animal at least a third of the time you have it.

KADDERLY: Let's see....that'd mean a third of the animal's lifetime, if you said you raised it from birth....or 20 out of the 60 days you have the animal....or a third of the time during which its weight increased 35 percent.... depending on which definition of "raise" you come under.

FRASER: You've got the idea, Wallace. And the same regulations apply for custom slaughter. The changes are simply to make it easier for you to know whether or

not you're a farm slaughterer....and, at the same time, disturb as little as possible the habits of real livestock producers, who slaughter for home use some of the meat they raise.

KADDERLY: All right. Now....how does the rest of the program shape up, as far as the farmer is concerned.

FRASER: The part about the sale or transfer of meat to anyone else hasn't changed at all. You still must have a permit if you slaughter meat for any purpose except for your own use, and you can get the permit from your County War Board. The permit will limit you to 400 pounds a year, if you have no record of sales in the past. If you slaughtered more than 400 pounds in 1941, you get a permit from the Area Meat Marketing Supervisor, along with a quota based on your 1941 slaughter.

KADDERLY: Well, that's easy to remember. And farmers who've always raised and slaughtered their own meat for their own use can still do so -- without a slaughter permit; and without giving up ration points for that meat. The rules exist to protect us all against a few getting more than their share.

FRASER: That's right. We feel that if people understand, they'll cooperate with us in this program. We all know there isn't enough meat for everyone to have as much as he wants. We all have our meat coupons and can get our fair share. To try to get more than our share would be unfair, unsportsmanlike, and would definitely interfere with the war effort. If we get more than our share we take meat away from somebody else....and that somebody else may be our own boys in the service. But if we follow the rules, there'll be enough meat for all our basic civilian and military needs.

KADDERLY: Well, thank you, Bill, for this explanation of the conditions under which we can raise meat and eat it point free. Farm and Home friends - we've heard Mr. W. O. Fraser, Assistant Chief of the Livestock and Meats Branch, Food Distribution Administration.